

The THOREAU SOCIETY BULLETIN

Bulletin Number Twenty-eight July, 1949

IN MEMORIAM: EDWIN B. HILL

On April 6, 1949, death came to Edwin B. Hill at the age of eighty-two in Mesa, Arizona. Mr. Hill was one of the outstanding pioneers in the spreading of Thoreau's fame. For fifty years he had devoted his little press to the printing of Thoreauviana. His contribution will be a lasting one.

Edwin Bliss Hill was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, on August 17, 1866. His boyhood was spent in Ann Arbor, Pontiac, and Detroit. At the age of eighteen he started work as a printer. For eight months he was a proof reader on the Detroit News. Later he worked for ten years as a news editor and editorial paragraph writer on the Detroit Journal. His interest in Thoreau was aroused through his friendship with Frank David Woolen. Later he met Dr. Samuel Arthur Jones of the University of Michigan, the first bibliographer of Thoreau. In 1899 he issued his first Thoreau pamphlet, a reprinting of Louisa May Alcott's poem "Thoreau's Flute." In the years 1900 and 1901 he set by hand and printed a volume of nearly two hundred pages entitled Pertaining to Thoreau. It was an anthology of ten early articles on Thoreau gathered and edited by Dr. Jones. Mr. Hill worked on this volume at night after long days in the newspaper office. He set up and printed each page by hand and then distributed the type to set up the next page. The long hours of hard work resulted in a breakdown which developed into tuberculosis. For six years until his recovery he lived in the woods along the edge of Lake Huron, at Lakeland, Michigan. On October 19, 1908, he married Clara Ella Hood of Detroit, Michigan, and moved west to Granite Reef Dam, near Mesa, Arizona Territory. There and in Texas he spent forty years turning out from a tiny press pamphlet after pamphlet, more than two hundred altogether, a great many of them devoted to Thoreau. The last book that he read before his death was a group of selections from Thoreau which a friend had sent him.

Mr. Hill was Thoreau's most meticulous publisher. Altogether too many have felt themselves sufficiently superior to Thoreau to edit his writings as they saw fit. Mr. Hill always printed his texts exactly as they were in the manuscript. It is only through his work that we know how Thoreau wrote that delightful little essays on "The Seasons" when he was but a child. It is only through his work that we have the correct text of a number of Thoreau's letters.

Just how many pamphlets on Thoreau Mr. Hill printed will probably never be known. His own files were lost half-way through his career and many have probably never found their way into bibliographies. But here is a partial listing:

Alcott, Louisa May. Thoreau's Flute. Detroit, 1899. 2pp. A poem reprinted from the Atlantic Monthly for September, 1863.

Emerson, Edward W. Letters to Edwin B. Hill. Ysleta, Texas, 1944. 4pp. First tells the true story of Thoreau's diploma.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Henry D. Thoreau: Emerson's Obituary. Lakeland, Michigan, 1904. 10pp. Reprinted from the Boston Daily Advertiser for May 8, 1862.

_____. The Same. Ysleta, Texas, 1942. 8pp.
Higginson, Storms. Henry D. Thoreau. Detroit, Michigan, 1900. 2pp. Reprinted from the Harvard Magazine for May, 1862.

Hill, Edwin B. (Editor). In Memory of Henry D. Thoreau. Ysleta, Texas, 1944. 12pp. Reprints six poems on Thoreau by various authors.

Jones, Samuel Arthur (Editor). Pertaining to Thoreau. Detroit, Michigan, 1901. xviii, 171pp. Limited to 225 copies.

_____. Thoreau. Detroit, Michigan, 1900. 2pp. Reprinted from the Inlander for February, 1893.

Kearns, Ida M. Thoreau. Ysleta, Texas, 1941. 2pp. A poem.

_____. Thoreau and Other Poems. Ysleta, Texas, 1942.

LeBrun, Mrs. Jean Munroe. Henry Thoreau's Mother. Lakeland, Michigan, 1908. 13pp. Reprinted from the Boston Daily Advertiser for February 14, 1883.

_____. The Same. Ysleta, Texas, 1940. 13pp. Limited to 100 copies.

Thoreau, Henry David. Expectation. N.p., N.d. A four-line poem.

_____. Henry D. Thoreau to Elizabeth Oakes Smith. Ysleta, Texas, 1942. 4pp. Limited to 60 copies. Prints letter of February 19, 1855.

_____. Henry D. Thoreau to George William Curtis. Ysleta, Texas, 1942. 4pp. Limited to 40 copies. Prints letter of March 11, 1853.

_____. The Seasons. Mesa, Arizona, 1916. 7pp. Limited to 250 copies.

_____. The Same. Ysleta, Texas, 1941?. 4pp.

_____. Thoreau from His Books and Reading. Ysleta, Texas, 1944. 16pp. Limited to 30 copies. Quotations from Thoreau.

_____. Thoreau from His Friends and Friendship. Ysleta, Texas, 1943. Quotations from Thoreau.

_____. Two Thoreau Letters. Mesa, Arizona, 1916. 11pp. Prints letters of August 5, 1836, and July 11, 1857.

_____. The Same. Ysleta, Texas, 1942. 8pp.

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE" GETS PRINTED by Raymond Adams

(This was the presidential address read at the annual meeting in Concord.)

Someone has missed a chance. Indeed, as you will see in a moment, a unique chance has been allowed to slip by. When Elizabeth Peabody issued her Aesthetic Papers in 1849 she as publisher accepted subscriptions for the next issue and announced that as each issue came from her press she would accept subscriptions for the succeeding issue. Then she as editor announced that she would edit and issue a number of her periodical as often as "a sufficient quantity of valuable matter shall have accumulated to fill 256 pages." There was a bit of Yankee shrewdness in the arrangement--no new number was to be forthcoming until enough orders had come in "to pay for the publication, including compensation to the authors." Miss Peabody expected to be paid out of the news-stand sale of each number.

Either there was a long dearth of things aesthetic or there was a lack of subscriptions (really it was the latter) for there never was a second number of this periodical--called a periodical because it did announce a vague sort of



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periodicity. The one number laid no claim to being Volume I, Number 1, nor even to being (as was sometimes done by British reviews and magazines) simple "Number One." Elizabeth Peabody the publisher waited in vain for more subscribers than the insufficient fifty; and Elizabeth Peabody the editor, with plenty of aesthetic papers she could lay her hands on, champed at the bit through a long life and died nearly fifty years later at the age of ninety without appointing a successor as editor of whatever Aesthetic Papers might be.

If some self-appointed editor had had thought of it, he could in May of this year have issued the second number of Aesthetic Papers and could have had the unique distinction of being the editor of a periodical which appeared once in a hundred years. A third editor would have had to carry on in 2049.

Yet, we need not concern ourselves too much about the never-issued second number of Aesthetic Papers. The first number was issued; and it contained a wealth of what Professor Clarence Gohdes calls "sturdy qualities" in contrast with the "collection of drivel" readers were finding the same year in The Boston Miscellany. It contained John Sullivan Dwight's splendid article "Music," and Mr. Emerson's lecture "War," and Nathaniel Hawthorne's account of Essex Street in Salem under the title "Main Street." Legend has it that Hawthorne had sent to his sister-in-law in 1848 his great story "Ethan Brand" for inclusion in her magazine but that she had rejected it as too lurid. I suspect that if she did reject it, it was not on the score of its luridness, but on the score of its being a piece of fiction and so not exactly within her definition of an aesthetic paper. And it contained Henry Thoreau's "Resistance to Civil Government." Thoreau was in good company. The reviewers didn't pay special attention to his essay--but time has paid attention to it and has marked it as the most important and most influential article of the entire lot. One could defend the claim that Thoreau's one essay in Aesthetic Papers has come to outweigh all the rest of the periodical put together.

Aesthetic Papers appeared in May 1849. On the twenty-sixth of the same month Henry Thoreau's A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers came from the press of James Munroe in Boston. May 1849 is the mensis mirabilis of Thoreau--the miracle month when he "arrived" as an author, the month of his first book and his most influential essay. It was not planned that way. A Week had been delayed time after time and only happened to come in May. But both publications did come in May and we can imagine that Henry Thoreau here in Concord never felt more like an expectant father than he did on May Day a century ago.

Thoreau's essay, occupying pages 189 to 211 of Aesthetic Papers, followed hard on the heels of an article by German-educated S. H. Perkins, a Boston merchant and reformer who contributed an article entitled "Abuse of Representative Government." It seems that perhaps the editor put the two articles side by side in order to present both views of a moot question. The Perkins article does not rise above the level of politics. Its theme is simply that in America we force our legislators to conform to our little ideas or to party platforms or the interests of lobbies and so abuse government rather than letting the representatives alone during their terms of office so that they can truly govern us between elections. He says that a majority once it has elected a government should settle back and decide to be governed.

The very clue to Thoreau's whole essay is in that idea of Perkins. It is as though Thoreau picked up the word govern from Perkins and began with that in his famous quoted motto: "That government is best which governs least." Once one underlines that word govern, the entire point of Thoreau's essay becomes crystal clear: "That government is best which governs least," which is to say, "That government is best which coerces least,

which forces the citizen least, which deserves voluntary cooperation, which serves so well that it need not force allegiance."

The reviewers paid attention to the Perkins essay; they ignored the Thoreau essay. And so Thoreau's essay remained all but unknown until in 1866 it found a place in the second section of A Yankee in Canada, With Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers, where under the short title "Civil Disobedience" it occupied pages 123 to 151 of that book. It is worth noting that the essay has never retained or regained its first title, "Resistance to Civil Government." Perhaps it would have been better if it had. The idea of "Civil Disobedience" is the passive one of not obeying and so gives comfort to pacifists; the idea of "Resistance to Civil Government" is the active one of aggression, of active resisting. I think it was "resistance" that Thoreau meant.

The next we hear of Thoreau's essay it is included in the 1890 reprinting of five of the ten essays of the latter part of the 1866 book which Henry S. Salt edited and published in London (Swann Sonnenschein & Co.) under the title Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers by Henry D. Thoreau. Except for Walden (1884 and 1886) this is the first Thoreau book published abroad. It is not without significance that it was these reform papers which were chosen for British publication. Partly Mr. Salt's own social and political views determined the choice; partly the state of social thought in England made a public for Thoreau's radical political ideas there full forty years before America could supply a similar reading public. We must never underestimate for America what happened in England twenty to forty years ago.

The separate publications of the Civil Disobedience essay in the form of little books follows a similar history. The first one of these books appeared in England in 1903; the first American one appeared only in 1928, twenty-five years later. The English book (or booklet) was a little paper-bound one, Number Four of "The Simple Life Series" published by Arthur C. Fifield for wide distribution--a little pulp paper edition that was so "expendable" that another printing was necessary in 1905. The American first separate printing was a deluxe edition of three hundred copies on special paper, hand-set type, published by a private press (Carl and Margaret Rollins At the Sign of the Chorbates, New Haven, Connecticut) with a title-page decoration by Rockwell Kent and a group of purchasers more limited than the proverbial upper four hundred--in fact, obviously limited to the uppermost three hundred.

I think the point of these separate printings will be clear to all of us. Forty-five and even sixty years ago Thoreau's social doctrine was being circulated in England in little cheap editions for every Fabian's pocket that are rare items of Thoreauana now only because they were so cheap and so used up that but few have survived. And in America there is a tendency still to make these little books exclusive by making them expensive in the first place and rare items of Thoreauana because of their scarcity at the source. There's a lesson in that.

It was, of course, the little red 1890 book edited by Henry Salt (Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers) that brought the Civil Disobedience essay to the attention of Mohandas Gandhi. The story of that is pretty well known by now. Young Gandhi, a student in England, happened to read some of Mr. Salt's writings on vegetarianism and was persuaded by them to return to the practice of vegetarianism which he had learned from his mother but had abandoned. His pleasure with that taste of Salt led him to savor other Salt books and led him almost at once to the thin little book containing the 1849 essay in which Thoreau laid down the rules for passive resistance--rules which Gandhi himself applied and elaborated in South Africa and, better known to us, in India.

Omitting all the recent inclusions of "Civil Disobedience" in anthologies and books of libertarian literature, that is the story of the essay that first saw print in May 1849, that gathered momentum slowly, but that, like the shot at North Bridge in April seventy-four years before, was heard round the world and is still echoing to those who have ears to hear.

THE ANNUAL MEETING . . .

The annual meeting of the Thoreau Society was held at the First Parish Church in Concord, Mass., on Saturday, July 9, 1949. The business meeting was opened at 10:15, with Raymond Adams in the chair. The secretary-treasurer's reports were read and accepted. Votes of appreciation were extended to Mrs. Caleb Wheeler for leading the Thoreau-Alcott House Fund drive, to Mr. Albert E. Lownes for permitting the society to publish May Alcott's "Concord Scenes" from his collection, and to the Kimberly-Clark Corporation for sending to each member of the society a copy of its 1949 calendar. On the motion of Dr. Piper, Mr. John Davies of Wembley, England, was elected an honorary member of the society. On the motion of Mr. Uhlig, it was resolved that the society, "acting in the spirit that moved Thoreau and Emerson, go on record as (1) deploring the shameful littered state of Walden Pond State Reservation, and (2) that we recommend effective action by the proper authorities to remedy this condition. We furthermore offer our cooperation in drawing up provisions that would serve to (1) restore Walden Pond State Reservation to the dignity it deserves as a national shrine, and (2) restore to Walden Pond State Reservation a portion of the natural beauty that characterized it during the lives of Thoreau and Emerson.

The report of the election committee was read by Miss Pauline Kohlrausch and the following officers were declared elected: President, Raymond Adams, Chapel Hill, N.C.; Vice-president, Mrs. Caleb Wheeler, Concord, Mass.; Secretary-treasurer, Walter Harding, Princeton, N.J.; Members of the executive committee for three years, W.B. Conant, Concord, Mass., and Edwin Way Teale, Baldwin, N.Y.; for two years, Henry W. L. Dana, Cambridge, Mass., and Roland Robbins, Lincoln, Mass.; for one year, Mrs. Charles Edwards, Mt. Clemons, Mich., and Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, Ware, Mass.

The business meeting was followed by the speaker of the day, Miss Edith Guerrier, granddaughter of Thoreau's Quaker friend Daniel Ricketson. She spoke on "Thoreau and the Ricketson Family." Dr. Adams, in his presidential address, spoke on "Civil Disobedience Gets Printed," commemorating the centennial of that essay. And Edwin Way Teale told of a trip he took along the Concord and Merrimack Rivers, commemorating the centennial of that book. At the rear of the hall was an exhibition of editions of "Civil Disobedience" from the collections of Raymond Adams and Walter Harding, and a series of photographs taken by Mr. Teale in illustration of his trip.

At noon the meeting was adjourned to the grounds of the Concord Antiquarian Society, where the members enjoyed lunches and later took a tour of the Antiquarian Society house and its Thoreau Room. The remainder of the day was devoted to informal talks, walks, and tours of the town.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Expenditures: 1948 annual meeting, \$99.35; printing, \$228.90; postage, \$154.93; misc., \$16.44. Total: \$501.62. Income from dues, gifts, sale of back copies, \$457.38. Cash on hand, July 8, 1949, \$435.54.

RESEARCH ON THOREAU . . .

Leo Stoller (1717 Bryant Ave., New York, N.Y.) has begun research for a book on "Thoreau's political and economic ideas and activities." . . . D.T. Burbank answers April's query: Thoreau's Autumn contains no less than 29 passages which do not appear in the published Journals.

WALDEN POND TODAY . . .

Walden lives in all of our dreams as the ideal sanctuary from the cares that infest our days. Unfortunately today's visitor there is in for a rude awakening. The resolution passed by the society was badly needed. Just how badly needed is indicated by the following survey made by Edwin Way Teale and your secretary and his wife on the Sunday morning after the annual meeting. Walking along the shore of Thoreau's Cove in a matter of about twenty minutes we noted the following litter: 7 coca-cola bottles, 116 beer cans, 3 pieces of men's underwear, 2 towels, 21 milk bottles--some containing soured milk, broken drinking glass, pickle jar, soda straws, cigarette packages, charred wood, fishline, cellophane, paper match books, Dixie cups, comic books, newspapers, auto tire advertisement, soap, chewing gum wrappers, cracker box, hot dog box, milk bottle tops, soda bottle tops, cigarette stubs, eggshells, film boxes, broken glass, soap wrappers, blotter, paper napkins, sketching pad, remains of 14 campfires, potato chips and packages, wooden matches, lifesaver wrappers, paper bags, half-eaten sandwiches, coffee can, playing cards, baby food jars and tops, mustard jar, sardine can, marshmallow wrapper, dead fish, "Fishing Restricted" sign thrown in bushes, fruit cocktail can, orange skins, shoe box, banana peels, paper plates, cigarettes, Kleenex box, piece of pink ribbon, popcorn box, Cheezies bag, baby oil bottle, firecrackers, red ribbon, flashlight battery, thumb from a leather glove, orange juice can, mayonaise jar, envelope, and A DOLLAR BILL! The latter was retained as a just reward for conducting the census.

Because of this situation, the executive committee has designated its three Concord members to investigate and urge the proper authorities to attempt to remedy the situation.

NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE . . .

There is the possibility that new casts of Walton Ricketson's fine bust of Thoreau may be made. Those interested in obtaining copies should get in touch with the secretary immediately.

Thoreau's Journals are at last being reprinted. Note the enclosed brochure. The price is \$56, subject to 5% discount for cash. Those who cannot pay the full price at one time may pay \$6 down and \$5 a month. Order forms may be obtained from Houghton Mifflin Co., Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Thoreau has been renominated to the Hall of Fame. The next election is in 1950. We will give more details later. . . . When Richard Boyer was hailed before the Un-American Activities Committee in mid-April for sending "subversive literature" to atomic scientists, it was disclosed that he had mailed them copies of Thoreau's "Civil Disobedience." (New York HERALD TRIBUNE, April 20, 1949). . . .

A large number of pieces of Thoreauviana came up for sale at the Swann Auction Galleries in New York on May 26, 1949 (Library of Mrs. R. H. Lawrence). Included was Thoreau's own copy of Jaeger and Preston's LIFE OF NORTH AMERICAN INSECTS. . . . According to the publishers (Archway Press, New York), the delightful little script edition of Thoreau's "What I Lived For" is still available at \$2.00.

. . . W. Stephen Thomas delivered a lecture on Thoreau and Jose Marti before the Cuban American Institute in Havana, Cuba, on April 7, 1949, and on the centennial of A WEEK at the Rochester (N.Y.) Historical Society on April 29, 1949. . . . Many at the annual meeting were interested in the reproduction of Thoreau's aeolian harp made by F. M. Oliver. Mr. Oliver writes that he will make copies of this for anyone interested at \$5.00 post paid. His address is Bristol, N.H. . . . Stephen Seley's new novel BAXTER BERNSTEIN: A HERO OF SORTS (N.Y.: Scribner, 1949) provides its hero with an aim drawn from Thoreau, "I, on my side, require of every writer, first and last, a simple and sincere account of his own life."

- Adams, Raymond. "The Bibliographical History of Thoreau's A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers." *PAPERS OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA*, XLIII (1949). A scholarly study of the editions of Thoreau's first book.
- Anon. *WHITE POND IN CONCORD*. Concord, Mass.: Briardale Farm, n.d. 4pp. Concerns T's relations to White Pond, with map.
- Ball, Max W. "Our Human Resources." *THINK*. April, 1949. pp. 3-4, 29. On T. as an economist.
- Ballou, Adin. "Lesson in May." *N.Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE*. May 16, 1949. An "after reading Thoreau" sonnet.
- Beston, Henry. *THE OUTERMOST HOUSE: A YEAR OF LIFE ON THE GREAT BEACH OF CAPE COD*. New York: Rinehart, 1949. 222pp. A new edition with new illustrations and forward of this glorious book on Cape Cod: Innumerable quotations from and comments on Thoreau. If you like either Thoreau or Cape Cod, we heartily recommend this book and welcome it back into print.
- BOSTON GLOBE. "Thoreau Society Meets in Concord." July 10, 1949. Account of annual meeting.
- CONCORD ENTERPRISE. "Thoreau Group Meets in Concord." July 14, 1949. More detailed account of annual meeting and election.
- Cook, Reginald L. *PASSAGE TO WALDEN*. Reviews: *NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE*, April 3, 1949; *NEW YORK TIMES*, April 3, 1949.
- Daudet, Carlos Ruiz. "Thoreau." *EL ECO DE TANDIL* (Tandil, Argentina). June 3, 1949. A brief essay on Thoreau.
- Dubois, Marjorie B. "Thoreau's 'Week.'" *NEW YORK SUN*. February 11, 1949. A letter to the editor on the centennial of Thoreau's first book.
- ECO DE TANDIL, EL. (Tandil, Argentina). "Sobre Henry D. Thoreau Diserto Leopoldo Hurtado en el Ateneo." June 7, 1949. Account of a lecture on Thoreau by Mr. Hurtado.
- (Garate, Justo). "Entornoathoreau." *NUEVA ERA* (Tandil, Argentina). June 3, 1949. A brief essay on Thoreau.
- Glick, Weddell P. "Thoreau and the 'Herald of Freedom.'" *NEW ENGLAND QUARTERLY*, XLII (June, 1949), 193-204. Much new information on Thoreau and the abolitionist movement. Important.
- Harding, Walter. "Thoreau Society to Observe Centennial of Two Publications." *CONCORD JOURNAL*. July 7, 1949. Announcement of annual meeting.
- Hoffman, George Edward. "Henry David Thoreau." *CHRISTIAN CENTURY*, LXVI (April 27, 1949), 527. A sonnet.
- Holmes, John Haynes. "Thoreau's 'Civil Disobedience.'" *CHRISTIAN CENTURY*, LXVI (June 29, 1949) An extended essay originally given as a sermon at Community Church, New York City, on May 22nd, commemorating the centennial of the essay.
- Howell, Almonte C. *ENSAYOS SOBRE LITERATURA NORTE-AMERICANA*. Guatemala: Universidad de San Carlos, 1948, 80pp. A series of lectures on American literature. "Emerson y el Renacimiento Norteamericano" (pp. 28-46) contains much on T.
- Jones, Howard Mumford. *THEORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1949. Many references to Thoreau.
- Krutch, Joseph Wood. *HENRY DAVID THOREAU*. Reviews: *NEW YORKER*, October 16, 1948, pp. 133-4; *FREE-DOM* (London, Eng.), X (April 2, 1949), 2; *JOHN O'LOONDON'S WEEKLY* (London, Eng.), LVIII (April 15, 1949), 235, an extended essay on T.; *PROGRESSIVE*, March, 1949; *CHRISTIAN UNITARIAN REGISTER*, CXXVIII (March, 1949); *PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON*, LI (June, 1949), 132-133.
- "Thoreau's Literary Reputation." *CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*. May 7, 1949. An excerpt from his book on Thoreau.
- *THE TWELVE SEASONS: A PERPETUAL CALENDAR FOR THE COUNTRY*. New York: Sloane, 1949. 188pp. \$3.00. A series of twelve delightful monthly essays on nature, with frequent reference to T.
- Mann, Helen B. "The Man Who Went to Live All Alone."

- JACK AND JILL, IX (March, 1947), 9-12. A sketch of Thoreau in a children's magazine.
- McNear, Everett. Drawing of Thoreau on the March, 1949 page of the Kemberly-Clark Corp. calendar. Copies of this calendar have been mailed to all members of our society by the corporation.
- Mitchell, Edwin Valentine. *IT'S AN OLD CAPE COD CUSTOM*. New York: Vanguard, 1949. 242pp. \$3. The opening word of this pleasant volume is "Thoreau" and references to him continue throughout. It is a fascinating compilation of fact and legend of the cape. We have chuckled over it for hours--and learned much too. Our only quarrel is that there is no index.
- Murphy, Russ. "Do You Believe in Dreams." *NEWARK (N.J.) STAR-LEDGER*. April 4, 1949. p.22. Syndicated column analyzing Thoreau's dream of his controversy with his brother over Ellen Sewall!
- NEUVA ERA (Tandil, Argentina). "Conferencia del Sr. Leopoldo Hurtado." June 6, 1949. Another account of the Thoreau lecture.
- NEW YORKER. May 7, 1949. An editorial on the anniversary of Thoreau's death. If you have not seen this, be sure to look it up.
- Pettigrew, Richard C. "Thoreau." *NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE*. June 26, 1949. A poem.
- Pochmann, Henry A. *NEW ENGLAND TRANSCENDENTALISM AND ST. LOUIS HEGELIANISM: PHASES IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN IDEALISM*. Philadelphia: Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, 1948. 144pp. \$3.00. A very important study of the relationship between the Concord Transcendentalists and the St. Louis group. It is a scholarly piece of work, but thoroughly readable. An essential book for any student of American Transcendentalism.
- Runge, Paul F. "Discover Your Own Walden." *AUDUBON MAGAZINE*. May-June, 1949. Largely on T.
- Tryon, W.S. & Charvat, Wm. *THE COST BOOKS OF TICK-NOR AND FIELDS AND THEIR PREDECESSORS 1832-1858*. New York: Bibliographical Society of America, 1949. \$15.00. The accounts of the publishers of Thoreau's WALDEN.
- Wheeler, Jo Ann. "Duty of Civil Disobedience." *MONEY*, XIV (June, 1949), 5. On the centennial of Thoreau's essay.
- Whicher, George F., Editor. *THE TRANSCENDENTALIST REVOLT AGAINST MATERIALISM*. Boston: Heath, 1949. 107pp. \$1.00. A textbook for American civilization courses. Contains Arthur Schlesinger's "Jacksonian Democracy and Literature"; Emerson's "Transcendentalist" and "Ode to Channing"; J.T. Adams' "Emerson Re-read"; Thoreau's "Civil Disobedience"; R.H. Gabriel's "Emerson and Thoreau"; Theodore Parker's "Transcendentalism"; H.S. Com-mager's "Theodore Parker"; and Louisa Alcott's "Transcendental Wild Oats." It is thus probably the most thorough anthology on Transcendentalism available and an ideal introduction to the movement.

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The Thoreau Society is an informal organization of several hundred students and followers of the life and works of Henry David Thoreau. Membership is open to anyone interested. Fees are one dollar a year; life membership, twenty-five dollars. This bulletin is issued quarterly by the secretary. All material, unless otherwise assigned, is compiled and written by the secretary.

The officers of the society are Raymond Adams, Chapel Hill, N.C., president; Mrs. Caleb Wheeler, Concord, Mass., vice-president; and secretary-treasurer:

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